

LIVE IN BASEMENTS.

BACHELOR GIRLS IN NEW YORK HAVE STRANGE FEVER.

Example of Woman Who Was First to Perceive Advantages Is Being Generally Followed.

New York.—Bachelor girls of New York have been struck by the basement apartment fever ever since one clever woman set the example a year ago by settling herself comfortably, even luxuriously, in the basement of one of the city's old-fashioned brownstone fronts in the vicinity of Washington Square.

Since then this woman has been overwhelmed with the petitions of friends to assist them in finding other fascinating and independent quarters, with the result that, she says, she has turned herself into a flat hunter pure and simple, though her business is that of house decoration. As a result, in the vicinity of her own little domicile, there has sprung up a little colony of "basement apartmenters" who are living in complete independence and comparative luxury.

The advantages of the basement apartment are many. First of all it is cheap, ranging in price from \$20 to \$30 per month, for which sum anyone who has ever gone flat hunting in Manhattan knows that there is positively nothing to be had anywhere within the city's limits.

Next it is an independent mode of living quite as if one had one's own home. The entrance to the area door, and once inside, the tenant is as absolutely alone as though she were living in the wilds. In some cases there is a convenient suite of rooms extending through the entire floor, in others perhaps three rooms and a bath.

But as nearly all the basement apartments are in the old-fashioned houses of the city, the arrangements are about the same, the only difference being that perhaps the janitor and his family may possibly occupy the rear portion of the flat, but of course quite separate and distinct from the front.

One feature that appeals to the lonely bachelor maiden more than all else is the charming old-fashioned fireplace that is usually found in the front and sometimes the rear room.

At least they are old-fashioned in a sense, for while they do not admit of big logs being used, one of them would quite swallow two of the modern apartment house gas logs. Denizens of these adorable quarters declare that their fireplaces are worth dozens of unbecoming people when they come home at night tired and weary after their day's labors.

Besides Washington Square, the vicinity of Stuyvesant Square and Gramercy Park are honeycombed with these attractive basement apartments, and several real estate men have been besieged to prevail upon tenants and contractors to make over houses into similar quarters.

FORT APACHE ABANDONED.

Probable Fate of Favorite Resort of Army Officers Found of Hunting.

Tucson, Ariz.—Reports continue to effect that Fort Apache will be abandoned. In this event the government would have but two army posts in Arizona, one at Fort Huachuca and the other at Whipple barracks.

Fort Apache was a necessity a number of years ago, but it is stated that there is little need of the fort now that the Indian troubles have ceased entirely. The fort is located 90 miles from a railroad, and supplies have to be freighted in by the wagon route.

The location of the fort is a beautiful one. Its elevation is 5,000 feet, and the scenery is magnificent. Salt river has its source near the fort. Wild game abounds, and for this reason an assignment at the fort has been sought frequently by the younger officers of the army, even though the place is far removed from civilization.

When the Apache Indians were getting in their most cruel work the government had a chain of forts on the reservation, and Fort Apache is the last one of them. The others which have been abandoned are Fort Grant, Fort Thomas and a sub-post at San Carlos.

NEEDLE POINTED THE WAY

Lost Diamond Recovered in an Accidental and Most Remarkable Manner.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. J. W. Michie, who lives at the Victoria apartment house, accidentally unraveled a mystery that had bothered the local police department. A few days ago she lost a \$500 diamond ring. She thought it had been stolen. Detectives worked on the case night and day trying to get a view.

One night Mrs. Michie dropped a needle. It stuck in the hem of her dress. She bent over to get it, and to her amazement found the diamond firmly lodged there. She had dropped it there herself, and had carried it around while the police were trying to find the thief.

Lost 200 Pounds in Four Weeks.

The remarkable fact that Frederick D. Rohrer lost 200 pounds in four weeks was made known when he died at his home in Rohrerstown, Md., recently, aged 87 years. At the time of his death he weighed less than 100 pounds.

"Do you think it would be well for a young man who is ambitious to rise in politics to study law?" asked the earnest youth.

"No," answered Senator Sorgham: "if I were a young man and wanted to get a lofty official position I'd learn to be a stenographer."

He—Yes, I always sleep in gloves; keeps your hands so soft.
She—Really; and do you sleep in your hat, too?

CAUSED BY TACOMA.

MOUNTAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

Such Is the Statement of Dr. Holland of Carnegie Institute—Pacific Coast May Subside.

Philadelphia.—Dr. W. J. Holland, head of the Carnegie institute at Pittsburgh, here as a delegate to the Franklin Bicentennial, said that the recent volcanic activity of Mount Tacoma is most probably responsible for the San Francisco disaster, that Vesuvius has nothing at all to do with it, and that the entire Pacific coast is in danger of subsidence beneath the waters of the Pacific.

Dr. Holland has recently returned from a long trip, in which he devoted his time to an exhaustive study of volcanoes and earthquakes in Japan and along the western coast of this country.

"The extreme western coast of the Americas is subject to almost continued oscillation," he said. "The coast line represents for the most part comparatively recent geological formation, and there has been in recent geology a great deal of shifting and faulting. By faulting is meant the cracking of the earth's surface as the various strata overlap and form cracks due to the constant shrinking of the earth's surface."

"There are series of what might be called cracks in the earth's surface extending along the western coast line from Patagonia to Alaska. The stretch of earth between the mountain ranges and the coast is constantly uplifting or sinking, and it is not impossible that it may sink."

"Coincident with such lines of faulting there is always found in proximity to an ocean volcanic disturbances accompanied by earthquakes. Volcanoes are due to the fact that the water of the ocean settles down, and percolates to deeper strata, which are heated by the internal heat of the earth. Steam is then generated, lava is formed, and there follows explosions and seismic disturbances."

"There is no doubt that there has been a breakdown and a shifting of strata, perhaps at a great depth, in the region of San Francisco. There is certainly great connection between this earthquake and recent reports which have come to me of intense volcanic activity on the part of Mount Tacoma. I would say that it is not possible to connect the disturbances in San Francisco with the activity of Mount Vesuvius."

"There has been tremendous potential activity along the whole western coast. This potential energy is being changed into actual energy, and the whole coast is in danger of subsidence. 'This, to my mind, is the beginning of a great volcanic action.'

"Some parts of the world seem remarkably free from earthquakes or shuddering of the earth's crust. For instance, there are no records of any recent disturbance of the kind in Pennsylvania, and yet in many places in the state there are evidences of tremendous earthquakes that must have been far greater than that in San Francisco. Just beyond Harrisburg and beyond Altoona there are clear evidences of whole mountains having been lifted up on end by earthquakes, and science is unable to tell when cavities have formed in the earth's crust, when a sudden letting down of the surface may be expected, and the whole region of Pennsylvania be convulsed."

DYING IS ONLY SLEEP.

Soul Not Violently Wrenched from Body, Says British Medical Journal.

London.—The bishop of London is taken to task by the British Medical Journal for some remarks he recently made professing to describe how it feels to die. Indeed, the Journal asks if there is any sensation at all.

"Fareful persons," the Journal says, "speaks as if the soul violently wrenched itself asunder from the body. Those, however, who have stood by many deathbeds know that most people pass into the silent land as peacefully as if they were going to sleep."

"Even when great pain has been suffered in the last struggle for life, when death finally claims the victim for his own he mercifully hushes him into insensibility or indifference. Whatever fear of the unknown there may previously have been seems to pass away with the ebbing tide of life."

WILL RAISE ELEPHANTS.

Southern California Selected by Syndicate as Ground for That Purpose.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Edwin Cawston's success raising ostriches at South Pasadena has inspired capitalists who have formed syndicates to establish an elephant ranch on which to breed elephants to supply the constant demand from menageries and parks. The men who are planning the elephant ranch have figured it all out and are satisfied that it can be made to pay.

The climate of South Pasadena has been found to be suited to ostriches and it is said elephants will thrive in the same climate. Mineral park, a densely wooded section adjoining South Pasadena and the ostrich farm, is a natural jungle, such as elephants have a fondness for, and it is large enough to accommodate a herd of 200 or 300 animals.

Millions in Arbor Day.
On arbor day in the state of Washington one county planted 350,000 fruit trees. There's millions in arbor day when rightly observed.

It is said that a candidate for parliament at the recent English elections, while justifying flogging in the army, remarked: "There is no necessary disgrace in being flogged. I was once flogged myself, and it was for telling the truth, too."

"It seemed to have cured ye," said a voice from the back of the hall.

GRAVE-DIGGERS' BANQUET.

Ghoully Affair Throughout, Held in One of the Paris Restaurants.

Paris.—A gay company of professional grave diggers lately met in one of the most popular of the boulevard restaurants and had the strangest dinner ever given in Paris. The proprietor of the place made it an express condition that the nature of the feast must not leak out and reach the ears of the scores of regular aristocratic patrons of the restaurant.

The menu was printed in the most dismal and ghoul-like terms. It was enough to make anyone but a professional grave digger shudder.

A newspaper writer who happened to get himself smuggled into the banquet room took just one look at the menu and then made for the door as fast as he could go, followed by a sepulchral sort of song, the last line of the chorus saying:

"We expect to see you again."

Every item on the menu bore the name of some Paris cemetery or contained some allusion to the tomb.

The first toast was "Long Life to Death, the Queen of the World." The grave digger who responded to it made the hit of the evening with his humorous twits about her majesty.

There were numerous other toasts, all smacking of the business of the diggers, and every response received generous applause.

But if the toasts were humorous, the songs were not less so. To the most dig-like toast the gay company sang the merriest of songs. A few men not of the fraternity managed to stick their heads into the end of the world feast. They said afterward that they found the menu full of shudders but the entire affair most enjoyable.

EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES

Agricultural Products to the Value of \$7,000,000 Sent Abroad in Eight Months.

Washington.—A bulletin issued by the department of commerce and labor shows that the total value of agricultural products exported from the United States for the eight months of the fiscal year 1906, ended with February, was \$7,000,000, as against \$570,000,000 in the same period of 1905, \$564,000,000 in 1902 and \$568,000,000 in 1905.

The growth of the exports of agricultural products, says the bulletin, occurs in all the three great groups which form the bulk of agricultural exports, viz: breadstuffs, cotton and provisions, the latter including meat and dairy products. The gain in breadstuffs was \$70,000,000; in provisions, \$33,000,000, and in cotton, \$20,000,000. The increase in the exports of breadstuffs occurred chiefly in the movement to European countries.

While agricultural exports are larger in total value than ever before, the percentage which they form of the total exports in the eight reported months of the fiscal year 1906, is smaller than in any earlier year in our history, except 1905.

The percentage which manufacturers form of exports in the eight months ended with February, 1906, is 32.8, while they formed but 27.2 per cent of the total exports in the corresponding months of 1905 and 22.5 per cent in the corresponding months in 1908.

FLESH LOST ON FRUIT DIET

Bananas, Apples and Grapes Have Been Found Not Good for Englishmen.

London.—Pure fruitarianism although it may maintain life, would probably prove more troublesome to Englishmen than a mixed diet. This is the observation of Dr. Noel Paton in the diet manual of the Practitioner.

He quotes the cases of enthusiastic vegetarians. One lived for five days on nine and a half pounds of bananas, and, although 40 per cent in weight below the average for his height when the experiment started, he lost four and a half pounds in the five days. In 41 days another lost 18 and a half pounds on a diet of grapes and apples, one pound more in a fortnight on figs and oranges.

Dr. Paton tells of a California girl, however, who remained well and healthy on nuts, fruit, olive oil and honey. The nuts yielded the necessary protein and the olive oil the fat.

Boy Saved 1,200 Pennies.

A gift of 1,200 pennies, saved up in a bag, representing the absolute self-denial for the year of a nine-year-old boy from candy and other childish luxuries, was the most cherished gift received on Easter by the Sisters of St. Francis' hospital in Trenton, N. J.

Raymond Shannon, son of a policeman, was the donor. He took the pennies to the hospital himself. He was about to go away without a word of explanation, when one of the sisters called him back and drew the story from him. He said he began to save two years ago of his own volition, and had let no one but his mother into the secret. The boy gave the 1,200 pennies for the building fund of the institution.

Woman's Remarkable Record.

Her entire lifetime since freedom from slavery devoted to one position is the remarkable record of Mrs. Lulu Robinson, negro, who for 41 years has been employed in the passenger stations of Kansas City in the West bottoms.

White Cloud's Mother Dead.

A White Earth (Minn.) says that Mukodaya, the venerable mother of the late distinguished chief, White Cloud, formerly head chief of the Mississippi band of the Chippewas, lately died at the advanced age of 109 years.

Jinks—How's your wife?
Binks—My wife is lost to sight, to memory.

Jinks—Why, my dear fellow, I never heard of your wife dying!
Binks—She isn't. I'm paying her \$50 a week alimony.

Wanted Wool

In unlimited quantity. Ware room West Walnut St., next door to the Pence furniture store. Hillsboro, O. C. E. BROWN & CO.

BELLS IN CHURCHES.

FIRST USED BY PAULINUS, BISHOP OF NOLA, ABOUT 400.

The Early British Christians Used Wooden Bells to Call the People Together For Worship—Bells and Thunder and Lightning.

Church bells are of ancient origin. The ancients had bells for both sacred and profane purposes. Strabo says that market time was announced by their sound and Pliny that the tomb of an ancient king of Tuscany was hung round with bells. The hour of bathing was made known in ancient Rome by the sound of a bell. The night watchman carried one, and it served to call up the servants in great houses. Sheep had them tied about their necks to frighten away wolves, or, rather, by way of amulet.

Paulinus, bishop of Nola, is generally considered the first person who introduced bells into ecclesiastical service about the year 400. Historians say that in 610 the bishop of Orleans, being at Seno, then in a state of siege, frightened away the besieging army by ringing St. Stephen's church bells, which is a clear proof that they were not at that time generally known in France. The first large bells are mentioned by Bede in the year 680. Before that period the early British Christians made use of wooden rattles to call the congregation of the faithful together. Hand bells probably first appeared at religious processions and were afterward used by the seculars. The small bells were not always held in the hand. They were sometimes suspended under a stake and struck with hammers.

The arrival of kings and great personages was usually greeted by ringing the church bells. Inguish, abbot of Croylund, who died about 1109, speaks of them as being well known in his time and says that "the first abbot of Croylund gave six bells to that monastery—that is to say, two great ones, which he named Bartholomew and Beladine; two of a medium size, called Turketulund and Bettrine; two small ones, denominated Pega and Bega. He also caused the great bell to be made called Gunda, which was tuned to the other bell and produced an admirable harmony not to be equaled in England."

The bells used in the monasteries were sometimes rung with ropes having brass or silver rings at the ends for the hands. They were anciently rung by the priests themselves, afterward by the servants and sometimes by these hirelings of other duties, as persons who were blind.

The doctrine of the Church of Rome concerning bells is that they have merit and pray God for the living and the dead; second, that they produce devotion in the hearts of the faithful. The dislike of evil spirits to bells is well expressed by Wycliffe de Worde in the "Golden Legend." The passing bell was anciently rung for two good purposes, one to beseech the prayers of all good Christian people for a soul just departing and the other to drive away the evil spirits who stood at the foot of the bed or about the house. Such was the general opinion respecting the efficacy of bells before the reformation, but since that period "it has been the usual course in the Church of England that when any sick person lay dying a bell should be rung to give notice to the neighborhood that they might pray for the soul of the deceased."

The bells were commonly called a passing bell, because the sick person was passing hence to another world, and when his breath was expired the bell rung out that the neighbors might cease their prayers, for that the party was dead." It is now only tolled at death.

The saint's bell was not so called from the name of the saint that was inscribed on it or of the church to which it belonged, but because it was always rung out when the priest came to that part of the service, "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Domine Deus Sabaoth," purposely that those persons who could not come to church might know in what a solemn office the congregation were at that instant engaged and so, even in their absence, be one, at least, moved to lift up their hearts to him who made them. Bells at one time were thought an effectual charm against lightning. The frequent firing of abbey churches by lightning caused the proud bells to be commonly written on their bells in the steeples, wherein each entitled itself to a six-fold efficacy—viz:

Men's death I tell by doleful knell;
Lightning and thunder I break sunder;
On Babylon all to church I call;
The steep bell I raise from bed;
The voice so sweet I cost dispense;
Men's souls unto I do restore."

It has anciently been reported, observed Lord Bunsen, and is still recorded that extreme applause and shouting of people assembled in multitudes have so excited and broken the string that the bells have fallen from their pivots, being able to support them, and it is believed by some that great ringing of bells in populous cities has chased away thunder and also dispersed pestilential air.—New York Herald.

Marine Information.
"Do you ever catch any whales, captain?" asked the fair passenger on the ocean liner.

"Often, ma'am," answered the dignified captain.

"How very wonderful! Please tell me how you catch them?"

"We drop a few of the old salts on their tails, ma'am."

In the British museum are books written on oyster shells, bricks, tiles, bones, ivory, lead, iron, copper, sheepskin, wood and palm leaves.

The mother of the Gracchi was praising her boys.

"She makes me tired," exclaimed the woman on the other side of the backyard fence. "The little Imps stone our pigeons and tie tin cans to our dog's tail, just the same as the kids in tenement house across the alley."

From which we learn that no boy is a hero to the next door neighbors.

FOR SALE—Both Timothy and clover hay, A. E. HILLMAN, Hillsboro, O.

FIND SUBTERRANEAN LAKE.

Body of Water Under West Virginia Town Causes Fear Among the Residents.

Richmond, Va.—Charlestown, W. Va., located just across the state line from Winchester, is in a ferment of excitement over the discovery of a tremendous subterranean lake and cavern directly beneath the town and near enough to the crust of the earth to make the situation precarious to the inhabitants.

Men blasting made the discovery of the lake cavern when the discharge caused the earth to crumble and fall in, leaving a great hole. J. M. Milly, of the Standard Oil company, together with a party of the workmen, ventured into the cavern, exploring it for a considerable distance. They discovered the presence of a lake, and, returning to the surface, procured a small boat in which they rowed about for several hundred yards. They were afraid to venture farther into the bowels of the earth without procuring lights and taking proper precautions and safeguards to facilitate their return.

Milly in an interview said that there are limestone formations in the cavern similar to those in the noted Luray caverns. The water of the lake is remarkably pure and is cold and sweet to the taste.

An expert with electric lights made a further exploration of the cavern, confirming the report previously made by Mr. Milly. He was unable, however, to go across the lake, the extent of which is therefore unknown. Since the cavern runs from the point of discovery directly under the city of Charlestown, the inhabitants are in a ferment for fear lest the ground fall in, burying or drowning them and destroying their property. Many people have already left the city and sought temporary homes in other localities.

A systematic exploration of the cavern will be instituted and continued until the work is done. In the meantime experts will be called upon to solve the problem as to whether there is any danger to the city.

MAIL MATTER GOES WRONG

Name of Indian Territory Post Office Causes Much Delay and Trouble.

South McAlester, I. T.—As soon as the post office department authorizes a change in the name of the post office here from South McAlester to McAlester, in conformity with a recent act of congress merging the two towns, and a score of local corporations will be required to hold meetings of their stockholders and vote on the question of dropping the word "South" from the official title of their institutions.

One of the local national banks has already called a meeting of stockholders to take this action. Confusion in mail, freight and express continues, as the railroads have taken no cognizance of the change in the city's name, and until the postal authorities and railroads recognize the abolishment of South McAlester, all matter addressed to McAlester goes to the old town by that name, and is then carted back to South McAlester.

GREAT RIVER DRYING UP.

The Zambezi, in Africa, Reported to Be Rapidly Decreasing in Volume.

Zanzibar, East Africa.—There are signs that the greatest river in Africa, the Zambezi, is drying up. Navigation in that portion of the river which is free from rapids and cataracts is becoming increasingly difficult. A number of vessels are lying on the mud at points which ten years ago were below water for eight months of the year.

Commerce is greatly hindered, goods sent by water up-river having occupied three months in traveling the 375 miles to Blantyre, the capital of British Central Africa.

As a remedy for this phenomenon, which is certainly not the result of drought, it is proposed to construct a railway from the port of Quilimane to Port Herald, a British trading station.

Lost Leg Is Restored.

Missing Wooden Member Returned to Owner by Railroad Company.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The leg which Louis Felter, of Nanticoke lost in the Pennsylvania railroad wreck near Pottsville when the locomotive left the rails and turned turtle down an embankment, was returned to him by officials of the company.

It was scratched, bruised and dented, but was otherwise sound, and he can use it again.

Felter was hurled from one end of the car to the other, and had a hard struggle getting out of the wreckage. Not until he was extricated did he miss his leg. He notified the company, and it was found and sent to him.

It was a wooden one which he had just purchased in Philadelphia and was taking home.

Noted War Veteran.

Col. Thomas Johnson, veteran of the Mexican and civil wars and said to be the last surviving member of the confederate congress, died a few days ago in Mount Sterling, Ky., aged 93 years. He had served several terms as state senator and representative. Col. Johnson, who leaves a large estate, was born in Baltimore, his family moving to Kentucky when he was a child.

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SEES SEISMIC PERIL.

PROF. GOODE OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY ON EARTHQUAKES.

Tremors in Region of the Garden City as Symptoms—Record of Earthquakes in San Francisco.

Chicago.—There are slight indications that Chicago may experience an earthquake within a few years, according to Professor J. Paul Goode, of the University of Chicago geology faculty. The presence of certain species of rock in the earth inside or near the city limits, he believes, is an indication of a condition that might result in the dismantling of a portion of the city.

"There is no absolutely geological proof that Chicago may have an earthquake in the next few years," Professor Goode declared. "One can detect slight symptoms, however. Certain formations of certain kinds of rock underneath Chicago might be taken as an indication. An earthquake is as simple as the breaking of a timber."

"I believe that the seat of the disturbance at San Francisco was about seven miles below the surface of the earth. It was quite probable a slipping of the crust of the earth. Generally one block of the crust slips up while the other slips down. The focus of the disturbance may be noted by the direction of the cracks in the Sierra Madre Mountains are in the wrecked buildings."

"The Sierra Madre Mountains are young and are growing slowly, and no doubt their growing was the cause of the earthquake."

According to Rollin D. Salisbury, of the university, California has experienced close to 1,000 earthquakes, of which number 417 have occurred in San Francisco.

"Previous to 1887, 948 earthquake shocks have been recorded in California," he stated. "Of these 417 have taken place in San Francisco. Since that date the earthquake record of California, so far as available, is as follows: 1888, 35; 1889, 40; 1890, 30; 1891, 21; 1892, 42; 1893, 41; 1894, 33; 1895, 36; 1896, 40; 1898, 26."

"The majority of this large number of earthquakes were the merest tremors. Many of them would have passed unnoticed but for the existence at various points of seismographs which record movements much too slight to be sensible."

"Practically half of the earthquakes recorded in California have been felt in the vicinity of San Francisco. Only a few, however, were severe enough to be destructive. The most severe was April 19, 1902. Others severe enough to be destructive occurred April 21, 1892, and March 30, 1893. A careful record of earthquakes and of earth tremors has been made at Lick Observatory and on Mount Hamilton."

According to Professor Ulysses S. Grant, head of the geology department of Northwestern University, there is no city in the country in which a great earthquake could be more destructive than in San Francisco, because the western city is built on a solid foundation of rock.

"If a shock of equal severity had occurred in Chicago," said he, "it is probable few buildings would have been destroyed, because of the clay and gravel foundation of the city. It is probable there may be smaller shocks in the Western States for a few days, and there may be considerable danger from tidal waves, for these things are likely to come at once."

"In fact, it may be that so severe a shock as the recent one in San Francisco may bring on a tidal wave that will be large enough to extinguish the flames along the water front."

"I cannot say that I think there is any connection between the eruption of Vesuvius and the earthquake in California, because the two phenomena are of different origin. The latter is of the sort that is caused by sliding or slipping in the rocky crust from cooling. Besides this, the line of 'volcanic sympathy,' which causes a chain of earthquakes to occur at about the same time, runs from north to south."

PRICES OF ELEPHANTS.

Are Going Up, So Now Is the Time to Replenish Your Stock of Pachyderms.

New York.—"A five-foot elephant costs this spring," said an importer of animals, "at \$1,400, as against \$1,200, for which such elephants could be bought two years ago."

"Elephants, like all other wild animals, are growing scarcer with the settlement of the globe, and their prices tend upward. More small elephants than big ones are imported because they cost less to begin with and because they are easier and safer to transport and showmen like them, too, because young elephants are tractable and easier to train. And small elephants are attractive, anyway."

"Then, the elephant is a hardy animal in captivity and it is naturally long-lived, and the young elephant increases in value with its growth; and so, even with their prices tending upward, young elephants are good property."

Tulip League in Hungary.

The tulip is the emblem of Hungary, and anti-Austrian sentiment. A tulip league has been formed in Hungary to boycott everything Austrian. The members wear a badge of a tulip in the Hungarian colors—red, white and green.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, "I have often seen the word 'ultimo.' What does it mean?"

"It is a